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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/741,808	12/19/2003	Brent S. Baxter	884.B82US1	2599

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EXAMINER

XU, KEVIN K

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2628

DATE MAILED: 04/05/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/741,808	<b>Applicant(s)</b> BAXTER ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Kevin K. Xu	<b>Art Unit</b> 2628	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 December 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 and 11-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 6-10 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 19 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 11-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Lengyel. (“Rendering with Coherent Layers”)

Consider claim 11, Lengyel teaches generating one or more shifted instances of an object. (p. 1 introduction, p. 1 Fig. 2, p. 2 Section 1.1, p. 3 section 2.3, p. 4 section 3.2 and p. 4 section 3.4, **in particular p. 4 section 3.2 and p. 4 section 3.4**)

Furthermore, Lengyel teaches blending the object and one or more shifted instances of the object. (p. 3 section 2.3 and p.4 section 3.2 and Fig. 6) It should be noted that Lengyel teaches sprites as image layers and transformation together (p. 1 introduction). Furthermore, Lengyel teaches the reflection layer is generated from a texture map and the shading model, as taught by Lengyel, can be factored into texture layers, manipulated for texture-blending factors interactively at full frame rate. (p. 3 section 2.3)

Consider claim 12, Lengyel teaches displaying blended object on a visual display. (p. 3 section 2.3 and Figs 24-26)

Regarding claim 13, Lengyel teaches blending the blended object with a background. (p.1 introduction, p. 2 section 2.1, p. 3 section 2.3) It should be noted Lengyel teaches the blended object is formed from texture image layers (p. 3 section

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2.3) and a background is an image layer (p.1 introduction, p. 2 section 2.1). Therefore, because Lengyel teaches separate texture layers can be manipulated by texture-blending factors, a blended object (blended texture factor layer) can be blended with a background (texture layer).

Regarding claim 14, Lengyel teaches displaying blended object on with a background. (p. 3 section 2.3 and Figs 24-26)

Consider claim 15, Lengyel teaches displaying the blended object on a communication device. (p. 3 section 2.3, Fig. 2 and Figs 24-26) It should be noted that the communication device as taught by Lengyel is compositor with a display.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 5, 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lengyel ("Rendering with Coherent Layers")

Regarding claim 1, Lengyel teaches generating blurred copies of an object by applying multi-texturing to the object through a graphics-processing pipeline. (p. 1 introduction, p. 1 Fig. 2, p. 2 Section 1.1, p. 3 section 2.3, p. 4 section 3.2 and p. 4 section 3.4) It should be noted that Lengyel teaches sprites as image layers (p. 1 introduction) and the reflection layer is generated from a texture map and the shading model, as taught by Lengyel, can be factored into texture layers. (p. 3 section 2.3)

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However Lengyel fails to explicitly teach one pass through a graphics processing pipeline. Nonetheless, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the present time the invention was made to utilize one pass through a graphics processing pipeline into the system of Lengyel in order to generate blurred copies of an object by applying multi-texturing because a one pass graphics processing pipeline is more computationally efficient than multi-pass pipeline and thus, processing time can be reduced.

Regarding claim 2, Lengyel teaches generating a texture and shifting the texture with respect to the object before applying the texture to the object. (p. 3 section 2.3 and p.4 section 3.2) It should be noted that Fig. 8 and Fig. 11 show shifting of texture. (p.4 section 3.2 and p. 4 section 3.4) Furthermore, Lengyel teaches the texture layers are composited to produce the final image. (p. 3 section 2.3, Fig 2 and Fig. 6) and therefore, applying texture (compositing texture layers) to the object (final image) occurs after generating a texture and shifting the texture of each layered image (sprite).

Regarding claim 3, Lengyel teaches displaying blurred copies of the object on a visual display. (p. 4 section 3.4 and Fig. 11)

Regarding claim 5, Lengyel teaches generating blurred copies of the object by applying multi-texturing to the object during one pass through the graphics processing pipeline further comprises displaying the blurred copies of the object on a visual display coupled to a communication device. (p. 4 section 3.4 and Fig. 11 and Fig. 2) It should be noted that the communication device as taught by Lengyel is a compositor.

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Consider claim 16, Lengyel teaches a texture memory in which to store texture information. (p. 1 section 1.1) It should be noted that Lengyel teaches sprites as image layers (p. 1 introduction) and the reflection layer is generated from a texture map and the shading model, as taught by Lengyel, can be factored into texture layers. (p. 3 section 2.3) Furthermore, Lengyel teaches shifting and blending texture information to through a graphics processing pipeline (p. 3 section 2.3 and p.4 section 3.2) It should be noted that Fig. 8 and Fig. 11 show shifting of texture. (p.4 section 3.2 and p. 4 section 3.4) However, Lengyel does not explicitly teach a graphics processor. Examiner takes official notice graphics processors can process texture information. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the present time the invention was made to utilize a graphics processor into the system of Lengyel in order to process texture information because graphics processors are designed to be very efficient at rendering and manipulating computer graphics. Moreover, Lengyel fails to explicitly teach one pass through a graphics-processing pipeline. Nonetheless, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the present time the invention was made to utilize one pass through a graphics processing pipeline into the system of Lengyel in order process texture information by shifting and blending texture information because a one pass graphics processing pipeline is more computationally efficient than multi-pass pipeline and thus, processing time can be reduced.

Claims 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lengyel ("Rendering with Coherent Layers") in view of Kato. (5999185)

Regarding claim 4, Lengyel fails to explicitly teach bump texturing. This is what Kato teaches. (Col 3, lines 25-33) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the present time the invention was made to combine the teachings of bump texturing as taught by Kato into the system of Lengyel in order to generate blurred copies of the object by applying multi-texturing to the object because bump mapping provides the functionality of providing an uneven appearance of the surface, which can be put in a pattern of a rock face, a brass work or a water ring (Col 3, lines 28-31) and thus a more realistic texture representation can be achieved.

Claims 17-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lengyel ("Rendering with Coherent Layers") in view of Kawahara. (20050204306)

Regarding claim 17, Lengyel fails to explicitly teach a graphical user interface object. This is what Kawahara teaches. (p. 2 paragraphs 25 and 28, p. 3 paragraph 59, p. 5 paragraph 86 and Fig. 10) It should be noted that the graphical interface user object as taught by Kawahara is a graphical user interface window. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the present time the invention was made to combine the teachings of a graphical user interface object into the system of Lengyel in order to apply shifted and blended texture information because window-based interfaces allow users to manipulate windows through a pointing device (such as a mouse) (p. 1 paragraph 5) and in addition, provides the functionality of rotating windows in a 3D display model, so that windows are viewed from an oblique angle through the 2D display, whereby the contents of the windows remain visible, while the windows

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occupy less space in the 2D display and are less likely to overlap each other. (p. 1 paragraph 17)

Regarding claim 18, Lengyel fails to explicitly teach a graphical user interface object comprises a graphical user interface window. This is what Kawahara teaches. (p. 2 paragraphs 25 and 28, p. 3 paragraph 59, p. 5 paragraph 86 and Fig. 10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the present time the invention was made to combine the teachings of a graphical user interface window into the system of Lengyel in order to apply shifted and blended texture information because window-based interfaces allow users to manipulate windows through a pointing device (such as a mouse) (p. 1 paragraph 5) and in addition, provides the functionality of rotating windows in a 3D display model, so that windows are viewed from an oblique angle through the 2D display, whereby the contents of the windows remain visible, while the windows occupy less space in the 2D display and are less likely to overlap each other. (p. 1 paragraph 17)

Regarding claim 19, Lengyel does not explicitly teach an illusion of motion. However Lengyel does teach motion blurring. (p. 4 Section 3.4) Examiner takes official notice that motion blurring provides an illusion of motion. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the present time the invention was made to utilize an illusion of motion into the system of Lengyel because illusion of motion presented by motion blurring creates a more natural image of movement for the human eye. Furthermore, Lengyel fails to explicitly teach a graphical user interface object. This is what Kawahara teaches. (p. 2 paragraphs 25 and 28, p. 3 paragraph 59, p. 5 paragraph

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86 and Fig. 10) It should be noted that the graphical interface user object as taught by Kawahara is a graphical user interface window. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the present time the invention was made to combine the teachings of a graphical user interface object into the system of Lengyel because window-based interfaces allow users to manipulate windows through a pointing device (such as a mouse) (p. 1 paragraph 5) and in addition, provides the functionality of rotating windows in a 3D display model, so that windows are viewed from an oblique angle through the 2D display, whereby the contents of the windows remain visible, while the windows occupy less space in the 2D display and are less likely to overlap each other. (p. 1 paragraph 17)

Claim 20 is similar in scope to claim 19 except for a graphic user interface window. Kawahara teaches this (p. 2 paragraphs 25 and 28, p. 3 paragraph 59, p. 5 paragraph 86 and Fig. 10) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the present time the invention was made to combine the teachings of a graphical user interface window into the system of Lengyel because window-based interfaces allow users to manipulate windows through a pointing device (such as a mouse) (p. 1 paragraph 5) and in addition, provides the functionality of rotating windows in a 3D display model, so that windows are viewed from an oblique angle through the 2D display, whereby the contents of the windows remain visible, while the windows occupy less space in the 2D display and are less likely to overlap each other. (p. 1 paragraph 17)

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***Allowable Subject Matter***

Claims 6-10 are allowed.

**Conclusion**


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from examiner should be directed to Kevin K Xu whose telephone number is 571-272-7747. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 9 AM – 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Zimmerman can be reached on (571)-272-7653.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EB) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

KX

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3/31/2006  
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